REMARKS

This Amendment is submitted in response to the Office Action dated October 3, 2007, having an extended shortened statutory period set to expire March 3, 2008. The present amendment proposes amending Claims 1-2, 6-8, 12-14, 18-20, 22, 25-28, 30, 33-36, 38 and 41-42, cancelling Claims 6, 12 and 18, and adding Claims 43-46. Upon entry of the proposed amendments, Claims 1-4, 7-8, 10, 13-16, 19-23, 25-31, 33-39 and 41-46 will be pending.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112

In paragraph 4 of the present Office Action, Claims 6, 12 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for claiming the feature of displaying "only a non-text image." Claims 6, 12 and 18 are now cancelled in the present amendment, and thus the rejection is moot.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

In Paragraph 5 of the present Office Action, Claims 1-2, 6-8, 12-14, 18-20, 22, 25-28, 30, 33-36, 38 and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Shamoon, et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107356 – "*Shamoon*") in view of *Nicolas et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,593,944 – "*Nicolas*"). In Paragraph 6 of the present Office Action, Claims 3-4, 10, 15-16, 21, 29 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Shamoon* and *Nicolas*, and further in view of *Dalzell, et al.* (U.S. Patent Applications Publication No. 2003/0204447 – "*Dalzell*"). In Paragraph 7 of the present Office Action, Claims 23, 31 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Shamoon* and *Nicolas*, and further in view of *Mitchell* (U.S. Patent No. 6,701,350 – "*Mitchell*"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

With respect to exemplary **Claim 1**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest a "displaying, on the PDA, multiple options, from a billing server to a single user of the PDA, for viewing the single web page's content for a price, wherein each option has a different price based on how many advertising banners are excluded from the single web page's content, and wherein one option requires the PDA to display some, but not all, advertising banners that were originally part of the single web page's content", as supported in the original specification on page 7, lines 24-29. The Examiner cites paragraph [0475] of *Shamoon* for teaching that a user may have to pay if the user wants to view content "without advertisements." The cited passage states:

[0475] 6. The CMPS arrangement decrypts the MCMPO, and determines the rules used to access and use the content. The CMPS arrangement presents the user with a set of options, including the ability to view for free with advertisements, or to view for a price without advertisements.

Thus, *Shamoon* teaches only two options: view with advertisements (for free) or view without advertisements (for a price). There is no suggestion of a third, middle option, of paying a fee to view only SOME of the advertisements.

Thus, Applicants request that the rejection of Claims 1, 13, 19, 27 and 35 be removed.

With respect to new **Claim 43**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "extending a barter offer from the PDA, wherein the barter offer is an offer from the single user of the PDA to a proprietor of the web page content, and wherein the offer proposes an agreement, between the single user of the PDA and the proprietor of the web page content, to provide goods from the single user in exchange for viewing the single web page's content on the PDA," as supported in the original specification on page 9, lines 20-22.

With respect to new **Claim 44**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "extending a barter offer from the PDA, wherein the barter offer is an offer from

the single user of the PDA to a proprietor of the web page content, and wherein the offer proposes an agreement, between the single user of the PDA and the proprietor of the web page content, to provide services from the single user in exchange for viewing the single web page's content on the PDA," as supported in the original specification on page 9, lines 20-22.

With respect to new **Claim 45**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "transcoding the web page content from an HyperText Markup Language (HTML) content to a Voice Extensible Markup Language (VoiceXML) content" (supported by page 9, lines 6-9 of the original specification), "wherein the VoiceXML content enables the web page content to be aurally presented by the PDA" (supported by the attached March 7, 2000 VoiceXML specification describing how "VoiceXML is designed for creating audio dialogs that feature synthesized speech" (page 6, first paragraph), "and wherein the transcoding is dependent on which option was selected by the single user of the PDA" (supported on page 8, line 29 to page 9, line 1 of the present specification).

With respect to new **Claim 46**, a combination of the cited art does not teach or suggest "transcoding the web page content from an HyperText Markup Language (HTML) content to a Voice Extensible Markup Language (VoiceXML) content" (supported by page 9, lines 6-9 of the original specification), "wherein the transcoding depends on which option was selected by the single user of the PDA" (supported on page 8, line 29 to page 9, line 1 of the present specification).

CONCLUSION

As the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of the pending claims, Applicants now respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

No additional extension of time, beyond that requested above, for this response is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an additional extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with such additional extension of time, as well as any other fee necessary to further the prosecution of this application, to **IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 09-0447**.

Respectfully submitted,

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Voice eXtensible Markup Language

VoiceXML

Version: 1.00
Date: 07 March 2000

1   INTRODUCTION

This document introduces VoiceXML, the Voice Extensible Markup Language. VoiceXML is designed for creating audio dialogs that feature synthesized speech, digitized audio, recognition of spoken and DTMF key input, recording of spoken input, telephony, and mixed-initiative conversations. Its major goal is to bring the advantages of web-based development and content delivery to interactive voice response applications.

Here are two short examples of VoiceXML. The first is the venerable "Hello World":

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<vxml version="1.0">
  <form>
    <block>Hello World!</block>
  </form>
</vxml>
```

The top-level element is <vxml>, which is mainly a container for *dialogs*. There are two types of dialogs: *forms* and *menus*. Forms present information and gather input; menus offer choices of what to do next. This example has a single form, which contains a block that synthesizes and presents "Hello World!" to the user. Since the form does not specify a successor dialog, the conversation ends.

Our second example asks the user for a choice of drink and then submits it to a server script:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<vxml version="1.0">
  <form>
    <field name="drink">
      <prompt>Would you like coffee, tea, milk, or nothing?</prompt>
      <grammar src="drink.gram" type="application/x-jsgf"/>
    </field>
    <block>
      <submit next="http://www.drink.example/drink2.asp"/>
    </block>
  </form>
</vxml>
```

A *field* is an input field. The user must provide a value for the field before proceeding to the next element in the form. A sample interaction is:

C *(computer)*: Would you like coffee, tea, milk, or nothing?

H *(human)*: Orange juice.

C: I did not understand what you said.

C: Would you like coffee, tea, milk, or nothing?

H: Tea

C: *(continues in document drink2.asp)*

2   BACKGROUND

This section contains a high-level architectural model, whose terminology is then used to describe the goals of VoiceXML, its scope, its design principals, and the requirements it places on the systems that support it.

2.1   Architectural Model

The architectural model assumed by this document has the following components:
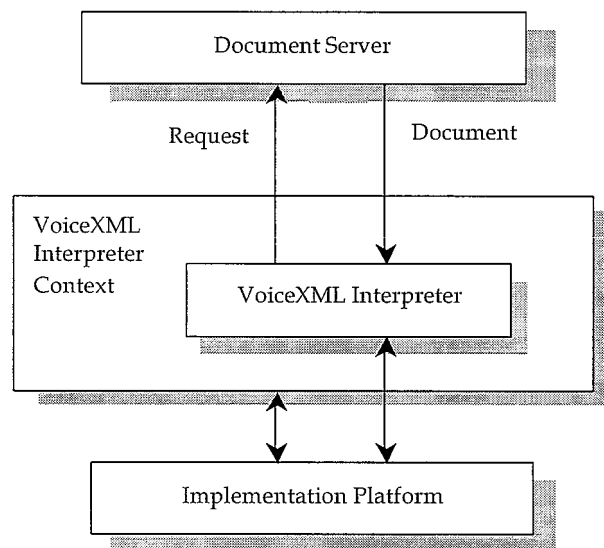

Figure 1   Architectural model.

A *document server* (e.g. a web server) processes *requests* from a client application, *the VoiceXML Interpreter*, through the *VoiceXML interpreter context*. The server produces *VoiceXML documents* in reply, which are processed by the VoiceXML Interpreter. The VoiceXML interpreter context may monitor user inputs in parallel with the VoiceXML interpreter. For example, one VoiceXML interpreter context may always listen for a special escape phrase that takes the user to a high-level personal assistant, and another may listen for escape phrases that alter user preferences like volume or text-to-speech characteristics.

The *implementation platform* is controlled by the VoiceXML interpreter context and by the VoiceXML interpreter. For instance, in an interactive voice response application, the VoiceXML interpreter context may be responsible for detecting an incoming call, acquiring the initial VoiceXML document, and answering the call, while the VoiceXML interpreter conducts the dialog after answer. The implementation platform generates events in response to user actions (e.g. spoken or character input received, disconnect) and system events (e.g. timer expiration). Some of these events are acted upon by the VoiceXML interpreter itself, as specified by the VoiceXML document, while others are acted upon by the VoiceXML interpreter context.